OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, THERE cents per copy.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE DUKE'S MOTT

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BENEST MAL-THAYERS FRENCH DANCING MASTER-ROBERT MACAIRE-RED REITER

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSSUM, Broadway - GRE.
Ton Thurn and Wise, Con. Nutt and Minne Waller,
at all hours. Fairt Heart-Twas I. Afterdoon and

WOOD'S MINSTREL RALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SCHOOL DANCES, &c. - RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

THE NEW IDEA. 485 Broadway.—Songs. Burlesques, Ballers, &c.—The Unfortunate.

AMBRICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-Ballers

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Coriosities, HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETRIOPIAN

New York, Friday, June 5, 1863.

THE NEW GEOGRAPHICAL FEAT.

All scientific persons, all geographical students, in fact all classes, are greatly interested by the discovery of the sources of the river Nile. Some days since we published a map of the newly discovered regions. We will produce in the WEEKLY HERALD-to appear on Saturday-this map, improved by data received by the last steamer, the Persia; also additional details, which will appear with the interesting accounts we have already published of this great discovery.

THE SITUATION.

Unofficial reports received in Washington ve terday, which were considered entirely reliable, state that up to the 31st ult, no material change in the affairs at Vicksburg had occurred, and that no fighing had taken place for several days. A despatch from Washington yesterday also states that a robel officer informed the bearer of a flag of truce, on Wednesday last (on the Rappahannock, we presume), that Gen. Grant had tried to take every point of the rebel defences and had been repulsed with great loss at each; and further, that he had fallen back upon the line of the Big Black river and was fortifying himself there. Reports from Cincinnati to the 30th ult., direct from Vicksburg, say that for several days previous everything was quiet on the lines: that earthworks were then being thrown up to protect our troops, and mines were being constructed to blow up some of the rebel forts which cannot be approached by any other means. The idea of carrying Vicksburg by storm, according to this statement, appears to be abandoned, and slower operations must be looked for. A despatch from Jackson, Miss., to Richmond, dated the 1st of June, says that General Grant had demanded the surrender of General Pemberton, which was peremptorily refused. No news from that quarter appears, however, in the Richmond papers of vesterday.

Scouting parties sent out from Murfreesboro have failed to find any of the enemy on the left or rear of Gen. Rosecrans' position. It is reported, apparently on good authority, that there are at Tullshoms not more than two regiments, and that the enemy have thrown all their forces forward to

General Baird, of the Eighty-fifth Indiana, in command at Franklin, was attacked by the rebel cavalry vesterday, and at last accounts was still fighting successfully. There is an evident disposition on the part of the enemy to keep up a succession of reconnoitering expeditions along our whole line near Murfreesboro to annoy our army. They are making demonstrations on the Manches ter and Shelbyville roads, keeping our pickets constantly employed.

A mounted force of rebels advanced on the 2d instant and engaged our videttes on the Manchester pike road. The firing between them was very rapid and lasted about an hour, when the rebels withdrew.

The news from the Rappahannock to-day is interesting. Colonel Kilpatrick has been making mother cavalry raid from Yorktown to Urbana, diffesex county, Va., touching again at Glouester Point and Court House. He destroyed in his way much rebel property and carried off about one thousand negroes, three hundred horses and mules and clearing out the granaries and hencoops to an unlimited extent on the route between Yorktown and the Rappahannock. Mosby's rebel cavalry made another raid on our pickets near Fairfax Court House yesterday morning, but did not effect much.

The military order of General Burnside, suppressing the issue of the Chicago Times, has been withdrawn by that officer in consequence of the revoking of the same by the President. The soldiers who occupied the office of the Times have been withdrawn by General Buruside, and the circulation of the paper within the army lines and clsewhere is henceforth permitted. The voice of the people, as expressed openly and fearlessly upon this infringement of the freedom of the press, thus appears to have had its weight.

We have intelligence from the Red river to the effect that an expedition recently made to Shreeveport succeded in destroying two iron-clads of great power found on the stocks there. No confirmation, however, of the rumor has been re-

The rebel blockade runner Cuba, while attempt) ig to run from Havana for a Southern port, with a Jargo worth \$400,000, was pressed so closely by the I nion ship De Soto, on the 17th ult., that she was but on fire by her crew and burned to the water's ldge. Her officers and crew were taken on be rd the De Soto: bet her whole cargo was lost.

MIRCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It is very probable that, in consequence of the difference of opinion between the Mayor and Comptroller Brennan as to the interpretation of the law giving the Corporation advertising to the four morning papers having the largest circulation, the question, which is now before the Corporation Counsel (Mr. John E. Develin), will be left to the adjudication of the courts. point upon which the Mayor and Comptroller have this disagreement (though of a friendly nature) is as to whether the Legislature "intended" that it was the morning papers having the largest issue or merely the largest circulation within the city. Whatever way the decision may be, it cannot affect the HERALD, as we are far ahead of all our contemporaries, not only on the whole amount printed, but upon the vastness of our city circula-

tion was adopted directing the Corporation Counsel to make a return of the amount received by the Corporation Attorney for fines, fees and compro ing suits since the 1st of January last, and what disposition has been made of the moneys so received. A long debate ensued on a resolution to make the New Yorker Journal a Corporation paper. The matter was finally settled by the adoption of two resolutions-one offered by Mr Jones, the President-to make the HERALD a Corporation paper in place of the Evening Post. Mr. Cook offered the other, making the New Yorker Journal a Corporation paper in place of the New Yorker Demokrat. A communication was received from the City Inspector explaining his conduct in reference to the street cleaning operations. Ordered on file. The resolution from the Aldermen to give each of the returning regiments a reception, at an expense not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars for each regiment, was lost. tion was adopted fixing the salaries of the engineers of the steam fire engines at one thousand dollars per annum. The Board stands adjourned until Monday evening next at four o'clock.

Gen. Burnside's order No. 87 says that the publication or circulation of books containing sentiments of a disloyal tendency comes clearly within the reach of General Order No. 38, and those who offend will be dealt with accordingly.

It is reported that Sam Houston contemplates unning for Governor, at the August election, in Texas, and that if unsuccessful he will cut the Lone Star State loose from the Jeff. Davis confederacy, and set up again a little model republic. Old San Jacinto has always been a progressive man, and since the day when

Sam Houston he Whipt Stanberry

in the streets of Washington, he has contributed as much as any other single individual in keeping the political cauldron at a boiling bubble.

It has been decided that each one of the covenities is entitled to the exemption of six hundred dollars from the income tax, as they previously claimed, and that all between the ages of twenty and forty-five are subject to the conscrip-tion laws. The former decision is in perfect ac-cordance with their peculiar religious belief; but the latter they cannot work into their tenets.

A train, consisting of three cars of ice, two of sanitary stores and one with surgeons and nurses, left Chicago on the 1st inst. for Cairo, en route for Vicksburg. Over five thousand dollars have been subscribed for the sick and wounded soldiers in Gen. Grant's army.

A lady in the Memphis theatre, after listening to the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," said the tune was good enough, but the words were a disgrace to a free people. She afterwards took the oath of allegiance.

The law passed by the last United States Con-

Rices nyc	p me rat	e or bon	range.	OH HOMS	bahe	
follows:-						
Daily, pe	r anarte				35 0	ent
Six times	a week				30 6	ent
Six times Tri-week	ly.				.15	ent
Semi-wee	kly				.10	ent
Semi-wee Weekly			100000	000000000000	. 6 0	ent
-weight						
				ounces.	тие	пе
rates take	effect J	July 1, 18	363.			

The oilcloth factory belonging to D. Powers & Sons, in Lansingburg, New York, was destroyed by fire on the 2d inst. Loss \$30,000. Insured in

this city for \$15,000. The Richmond papers have been ordered not to give the vote of the soldiers at the recent election in Virginia. The rebel authorities fear the publication of its returns from the army would expose

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday Mr. Walker was examined, and the marriage of E. P. Christy by Justice McKnight, of Buffalo, was proved, and that he possessed himself of the rehis family to find it. It was also proved that he had got his wife's money to open business in New York. The case comes up again to-day.

There are at present 6,326 inmates in the public institutions of the city, a decrease of 101 for the past week. The number admitted was 1,581, and the number discharged, transferred or who died

The stock market opened lower and dull, but began to improve towards the middle of the day, from which time it stiffened considerably, closing steady. Gold was dull, closing at five P. M. about 146%. Exchange was about 160 on the street, with fair inquiry. Money was easier, and good call loans were mostly made at 6 per

The cotton market was more active yesterday, with a further rise in prices of middlings to 55c. a 56c. There was less doing in flour and wheat, at drouping rates. A good inquiry existed for corn, which was a shade higher. Sugars were active and rather dearer. Hog products Sugars were selves and rather caster. Ing products were selling more freely, but at irregular quotations. The demand for whiskey and tallow was fair, and prices favored sellors. Hay and laths were saleable and irm. Oils, metals and naval stores were dull. Coffee, teus and molasses were in very moderate request. The freight market was moderately active.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN TANMANY HALL.-The glory of the Old Wigwam has departed. Its days are numbered. Sie gloria transit mundi. Those who own stock in Tammany Hall and the Pewter Mug had better sell out as soon as possible, and invest in Mozart Hall. The Chevalier Clancy, in particular, ought to have a bright lookout, lest the large amount he holds should become worthless on his bands-just so much waste paper. On the other hand, Mozart stock is not only up, but will rise higher every day. The lager beer in Tammany has become within the last few days "flat, stale and unprofitable."

That dispensed at Mozart Hall is fresh, has a fine bead and of a racy flavor. Which concern will have most customers it is easy to see. Boss Purdy and his followers ought to send for a handsome coffin, and give a decent funeral to the Tammany concern. Requiescut in pace.

A Sign of the Times .-- From one of the Harrisburg papers we learn that the soldiery in Harrisburg a few days ago burned down the negro quarter in that city and drove the negroes out of the place. This is a sign of the times. The soldiers detest the negroes. The black race are in danger of being exterminated, and so are the abelition leaders. Beecher has already fled to Europe, directing the sale of his pictures, and Cheever, Phillips, Greeley and Garrison ought to follow him as fast as they can. Gerrit Smith is the only man of the party who foresaw in time the coming storm. It will not be necessary for him to seek safety in flight. He is all right on the record. But let the other radical leaders look out. The Military and Political Blunders of

the Administration.

The administration, at the present time, apears to be in the predicament of a bewildered traveller in a wild and strange country, who has reached the junction of several roads and knows not which to take. Except in the Southwest, the war languishes; our soldiers, by regiments, whose terms of service have expired, are returning home, and neither by volunteering nor from a conscription are any going out to fill their places. We presume that the administration is awaiting the issue of the great struggle at Vicksburg and at Port Hudson, in order to justify itself in another call upon the people for more soldiers; or, perhaps, with a lively hope that so decisive and comprehensive will be the defeats of the rebellion on the Mississippi that very few more soldlers will be needed to bring it to an end. "This is a consummation devoutly to be wished;" but, turning our attention for a moment from Vicksburg to Washington, what is the prospect before us?

From the beginning of the war to the present day our only weak point and our only point of danger has been Washington, and the incompetent officials and pernicious influences prevailing at Washington. Our most serious military disasters have occurred immediately around Washington, and our greatest successes have been gained at the greatest distances from the blighting influences of the War Office. The military blunders thus occurring directly under the eye and supervision of the administration, from the first Bull run down to the late blundering fiasco of General Hooker, have created the impression among the great body of the people of the loyal States that, though we may have gained a victory here and a victory there, from time to time, the war, under the management of the existing Cabinet and its factious political affiliations, will still "drag its slow length along" to the end of Mr. Lincoln's term, and with the rebellion as de-

The military blunders of the administration have resulted from its political blunders-our generals have been defeated by our intriguing politicians-and the most carefully considered plans of our wisest military leaders have been overthrown by intermeddling Jacobins. President Lincoln's war policy, as defined by himself in the beginning, was sound, conservative, and satisfactory to the country. He has struggled faithfully to keep it above water; but the dominant radical abolition faction in his Cabinet and in Congress have proved too strong for him. To the extent of their power they have compelled him to yield to their demands, with one very important exceptiontheir demand for the removal of Mr. Seward from the State Department. Instigated by these abolition radicals, we find that General Burnside and General Hascall, with their arbitrary arrests of private citizens and their military edicts against offensive newspapers in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, have stirred up a popular agitation throughout the country which, we fear, it will be difficult now to allay; and the administration, in sustaining these proceedings, is involving itself in the most serious political blunders of the war. The most guilty parties in all this dangerous business are, doubtless such Cabinet officials as Messrs. Chase and Stanton, and such Congressional managers of the war as Senators Wade, Chandler and Wilson, and such as Thaddeus Stevens and Owen Lovejoy of the House; but the people will fix the responsibility upon the head of the government.

The arbitrary arrests and imprisonments of last year, under instructions from Washington. operated powerfully in turning the elections of last autumn, from New York to Illinois, against the administration. These arrests were then for a time suspended, and it was generally believed that they had been abandoned as worse than useless. Under this belief, and upon the simple issue of a vigorous prosecution of the war, there was a general reaction in the late spring elections in favor of the party in power. But now it has become alarmingly apparent that General Burnside, in his arbitrary proceedings against Vallandigham, and against an offensive newspaper at Chicago, has acted as rashly as in his rash attempt to carry the heights of Fredericksburg. We see, too, in the dangerous popular excitements thus created, that they are rapidly assuming the form of another and a more inflammable political reaction against the administration.

What is the remedy? What course should President Lincoln pursue to extricate himself. his administration and the North from the discords, dissensions and fearful popular commotions threatened by such obnoxious, arbitrary proceedings as those of General Burnside in the loyal States of his department? We should say let all such military proceedings in the loyal States be suspended, and let the civil law and the civil authorities therein deal with all offending civilians. But to secure this important object, and to put an end to all the blunders, military and political, which have thus far marked the progress of this administration, the only remedy for President Lincoln is that of Andrew Jackson-a complete reconstruction of his Cabinet, upon the basis of his own conservative policy and inclinations. Nothing else, we fear, will now avail to restore public harmony in the loyal States or public onfidence in the administration.

FERNANDO WOOD IN HIS NEW ROLE .- By a grand strategic movement Fernando Wood has outgeneralled the timid and slow party demoratic leaders who either had not the sagacity to see the temper of the public mind or had not the courage to take the initiative. How does Fernando Wood appear on the stage? As if by a magician's wand be brings out and leads the democracy in all their strength. He is their Stonewall Jackson, who, by his rapid movements, has outgeneralled all the political leaders of Tammany Hall and made captives of their forces. It is time for the administration to call off their stupid dogs in the West, and bring them here, where they may find something to do. The speech of Fernando Wood was the best he ever made in his life. It was Napoleonic in its conciseness and point, and in its prophetic, oracular tone about the future. It is as statesmanlike as it is bold.

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH ABOL-ISHED.—The old constitution has been abolished by the administration at Washington, and Jeff. Davis has abolished the new constitution of the Confederate States. The people of North and South will soon, in a voice of thunder, demand the restoration of constitutional law, and one constitution, adapted to the march of events, will suffice for North and South-the penalty of its violation to be death.

signature.—We publish fu another column this morning the charges and specifications against the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. The Commissioners have until the 18th inst. to reply to these charges, and they will probably be tried before Judge Daly, or the matter will be

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE COMM

decided by Governor Seymour without the intervention of the court. There seems to be no doubt that the Commissioners will be removed; but Governor Seymour is desirous of being intensely legal in the premises, so that any action he may take may not be subject to the imputation of partisan prejudice.

But, though the Commissioners may be

changed, we sincerely hope that the police system will not. It is undoubtedly the best that has yet been devised for this city. and every citizen will feel an interest in having it preserved intact. The police captains, officers and men are almost uniformly polite, attentive and efficient. We can speak of their merits from our own experience, particularly of that portion of the force located between Manhattanville and Kingsbridge. The present Commissioners have managed the department very well in every other respect than in regard to those arbitrary arrests and confinements. They have been betrayed into their present trouble by Kennedy, who allowed himself to be used as the tool of Secretary Stanton, and whose illegal acts they very foolishly endorsed for political reasons. Secretary Stanton, who is a sort of small lawyer by profession, ought to have known better than to interfere with our police department, and deserves all the blame of the affair. These Commissioners are at fault because they were not bold enough to disavow the atrocious proceedings of Stanton and Kennedy, and they must now take the consequences.

THE RECENT TREMENDOUS DEMOCRATIC MEET. ING .- The greatest meeting ever held in this city was that of the democracy on Wednesday evening. It numbered thirty thousand men. including all the fighting elements of the city manifesting such an unmistakable bitterness of hostility against the administration as has never been witnessed before in the history of the United States. The enthusiasm was up to the fever point. A spark of opposition to the objects of the meeting, or the right to hold it, would have exploded a mine and let loose volcano. The most singular phase of this meeting was the absence of the democratic political leaders. They were opposed to it, and kept aloof. The sickly weekly papers representing Tammany Hall were against it; yet the rank and file of the democracy were there, not only the men of Mozart Hall, but the whole legion of the Tammany section. All agreed that "failure" was written on the brow of the administration, and that it was high time to stop the war. "Peace" is henceforth the platform of the democracy.

THE IGNORANT AND POMPOUS WORLD .- The World is the most ignorant and pompous newspaper in the country. It began its career as a plous organ; was soon transformed into an abolition organ; then became a shoddy organ; then subsisted upon Cumming's army crackers and cheese, and army ale and porter; then, for a brief space, it was an india rubber organ; next it appeared as a stock jebbing organ, and now it pretends to be a democratic organ, professing to represent the very party which a few months ago it execrated and denounced. Such is a synopsis of the history of the World, which is now under the control of a set of ignoramuses from Wall street, who know no more about democracy than they do about the man in the moon. For such a paper to presume to defend democracy against Fernando Wood is absurd and ridiculous. Let it confine its efforts to attempts to obtain a circulation, and say nothing of topics with which it is totally unacquainted.

MOZART HALL IN ITS GLORY .- MOZART Hall ha taken the wind completely out of the sails of Tammany. The best thing the remaining adherents of the latter can do is to join Mozart as fast as possible. Mozart Hall and its leaders, boldly seizing on the elements of discontent and disaffection which exist in the commu nity, have inaugurated a peace revolution which is bound to be successful, and have left the Tammany lights of other days licking the empty plates in the kitcheniof the Corporation and draining the old lager beer bottles in the Pewter Mug.

The extraordinary success achieved by Mile. Patti abroad still continues. In London she achieves fresh triumphs each night that she appears in opera. Mario, the wonderful tenor, seems to have recovered his voice, to enhance the success of Adelina Patti, with whom he is singing. Together they create a sensation such as the musical world has seldom witnessed.

We regret to learn that a serious disagreement has oc

in-law, Mr. Maurice Strakoech. The young artiste has herself and the above named individuals. Mile. Patt thousand dollars, have been appropriated by Messra. Patti and Strakosch. She also avers that in view of their personal interests they prevent her marriage with a young Spanish gentleman of good family and very wealthy. She says that her father at first consented to the union, in case the young gentleman could also obtain the consent of his family; that he did do so, and that now he is not allowed to see her or correspond with her, and all through motives of personal interest on the part of her father and brother in law. She further petitions that during the seven mouths yet to clapse ere she reached her majority (twenty-one years) she may be placed under care and protection of the court. She all claim to any sums carned by merely requests to be rid of The London public is much agitated upon the subject which may be termed a most unfortunate domestic and lyric scandal. Rumor has it that the gentleman who seks the hand of the young cantatrice is Mr. Aguado, of

Mile. Carlotta Patti has appeared in concerts in the provinces with the same success as in London. The journals vie with each other in praises of her fine and

MLLE. VESTVALI. Last evening there was no opera given at the Winter Garden, owing to the severe indisposition of Mr. Henry Vestvali, the brother of Mile. Vestvali.

Theatrical. The Webb Sisters, assisted by Miss Fanny Brown, Mr.

A. H. Davenport and a respectable company, appear this evening in "The Cricket" and "In and Out of Place." Their former performances at this house were quite a cessful. "The Cricket" is a favorite play in Brooklyn.

Having learned from trustworthy authority that a man has been collecting contributions in the city of New York has been collecting continuous and class where the sand class where, pretending to be authorized so to do in behalf of this measurery, I beg most distinctly to say that we know not such person, and have never commissioned him to collect any money from anybody in any place.

By Many's Monagement West Derman, New Jorsey,

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Information has just been received here showing that in a fight which recently took place in Utah between the California volunteers and a party of Indians, at a settle-ment called Battle Crock, the Morrages assisted the Indiaes, one of their number, a man by the name of Potter, bringing the Indiaes into town, and show-ing them the whereabouts of the volunteers, who were in only small force, not expecting an astack.

After the attack was made the Mormous gathered tothe volunteers ten to one. Fortunately the arrival of reinforcements saved them from massers, though for three hours they kept up the anequal contest. Colonel Couner makes a similar completing of the Mor-mons in his official report of the battle of Bear river.

THE PRIBUNE AND TIMES' ATTACK ON THE ADMINIS-

the administration, touching the conduct of the war, is regarded here as having been inspired by the clique of Congressional overseers who wish to direct obloquy from

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR. officers of Streight's command have been retained, hav-ing been demanded by Gov. Shorter, of Alabama, under the Retaliation act passed by the rebel Congress at its

Until the rebels deliver up all of our officers as well as officers will be released. Fortunately the robels now hold fore been released. The officers and men exchanged under this last cartel will be ordered to duty with their commands immediately.

Twenty-five hundred of the prisoners captured by Gen. Grant in his late operations have arrived at Indianapolis. They will soon be ordered to the James river for ex-

The Internal Revenue Bureau has been in operation since September last, but the first official statement that has been made of the receipts is that for the month of May, which has just been furnished by Mr. Rollins, the ont cashier. From this it is estimated by Mr. Boutwell, the late Commissioner, that the average receipts will reach twelve and a half millions of dollars a month. surprise is expressed that the figure for May, as far as

PROMOTION OF COLONEL GRIERSON. brigadier general for gallant and distinguished services.

By direction of President Lincoln, Second Lieutenant Charles Lyman, of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, has been dismissed from the service for furnishing the descriptive list of a man of his company to an unauthorized person, in disregard of general orders on the subject. This order, as an example, was read to every company

DISABLED SOLDIERS DISCHARGED. it is stated that over one nundred thousand men bave seen discharged from the armies of the republic since

ARMY EAR AND EVE INFIRMARY. The house and grounds of Mr. George Hill, in the suburbs of this city, have been converted by the govern

NAVAL ORDERS. Acting Master Zarego is ordered to the command of the

steamer Jasmine. • Lieutenant Commander Horner C. Blake has been ordered to the command of the steam gunboat Eutaw, at Baltimore, in appreciation of his gallantry in the defence

The Navy Department has advertised for steam machinery proposals, to be received until the 15th instant.

The department will consider the propositions of parties plans or specifications of their own, in place of those ac

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE

TREASURY.

An important decision has recently been made by the first Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Taylor, in re-ference to the authority of the Postmaster General. General. In a California case, involving large interests to the government, the Hon. Green Adams, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, decided, United States," used in the Post Office laws, mean only marine league of the coast to which the jurisdiction of repartment has no lawful power to employ mail service by sea unless specially authorized to do so by an act of Congress. This decision was referred on appeal to the Comptroller, who, in an elaborate argument, has sus-tained the Auditor, whose decision has prevented an un-

DECISIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. The following decisions have been made by the Score-tary of the Treasury of questions arising from appeals made by importers from the decisions of collectors, relating to proper classifications under the Tariff act of

As to the width of silk velvets, the Socretary expresses the opinion that selvage, being manufactured and bought and sold with the velvet, is an integral part of the fabric, and should be included in computing the width to ageer-

nd sold with the velvet, is an integral partial and should be included in computing the width to ascertain the square yard.

Crape trimmings, understood by experts as silk and solion trimmings, of which silk is the component material of chief value, are subject to a duty of forty per centum. American grown cotton, imported from Harre, but not identified as such in accordance with the law and regulations of the department, was properly charged a duty rate of one-half cent per pound.

Cotton bagging, understood to apply exclusively to articles used or satiable to be used for the baleing of cotton, and also fax yarn, must each pay a duty of thirty-five per centum at valorem.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS DEFRAUDED BY PASSENGER TICKET SWINDLERS.

Some of the returning New York soldiers have been swindled by outside ticket agents at the Washington railroad station, being overcharged for their fares. In cases coming to the knowledge of agents of the State of New York restitution has been obtained. Soldiers belonging to other parts of the country have been likewise vice

PROVOST MARSHAL FOR MARYLAND. infantry, left here to day to enter upon his duties as Pro-THE POTOMAC AQUADUCT.

Work is progressing so well on the Potomac Aqueduct that water will be brought into the city from the Great ARRIVAL OF CONTRARANDS.

About one hundred of the contrabands brought from Middlesex county, Va., by the recent raid of Colonel Kil-patrick, have arrived here. They are comfortably cared for at the contraband camp, but do not seem anxious to find employment.

Senator Morrill, of Name, is at Willard's. Jesse D. The National Finances.

PHILAGELPHIA, June 4, 1863.
The Subscription Agent reports the sale of \$1,567,300 tye-twenties to-day at the various agencies in New York, hiladelphia, Boston, Saltimore and the West.

Court Calendar-This Day. SUTREMS COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Adjourned to Mon-day, June 5. Part 2—Short Causes. Nos. 2517, 2214, 8281, Casey vs. Baboock, 2304, 2905, 8228, 2315, 2697, 24144, 2794, 3198, 3243, 2993, 3630, 3633, 3820, 3833, 3843, 3856, 3834, 3187. Part 8—Nos. 71845, 1346, 630, 1491, 1722, 1603, 306, 590, 1142, 1933, 1613, 2328, 1408, 2200, 1436, 1400, 2659, 848, 873, 1512.

Arrivals and Departures.

BERKUDA-Schr Wei Lancaser - H Seon, of Bermuda; J. Wheeler, E. M. Tilton, of New York.

Maranomer-Schr Seuleam-Jan Dobbin, Andrew Rose, Deimout I, Gran.

THE GREAT CANAL CONVENTION.

d Canal System from the Missisreposed Canal System from the Mississippi to the Atlantic—The Several Projects—Canalisation of the Illinois River from Its Mouth to La Salle—Emlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal—Construction of a Canal from Michigan City to Toledo—Enlarging the Locks of the Eric and Ouwego Canals—Canal Around the Falls of Nisgara—Their Commercial, Social and Military Importance—Rival and Constitutions.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

of the immense interest attached to the great Canal Conversion which assembles in this city on Tuesday next, the 2d of June, nor do I suppose that its importance is any more appreciated by the public at large than it was by your correspondent. But I find the city overrun with delegates to it from all parts of the free States, so that the hotel accommodations, extensive and excellent as they are, are atterly inadequate for the multitudes that are flocking here in attendance on the Convention. It would appear that the railroad interests of the cour

The object which this Convention proposes to itself it

prising the following great works, viz :-

First—The improvement of the navigation of the illineis river from its mouth, in the Misaissippi, above Alton, to its present highest navigable point at La Salle—a distance, running nearly due south, of 220 miles.

Second—The colargement of the present Illinois and Michigan Canal, from La Salle to Chicago.

Second—The colargement of the present Illanois and Michigan Canal, from La Salle to Chicago.
These two projects form in reality but one, the estimated cost of which is \$13,500,000.
Third—The enlargement of the locks of the Eric and Oswego canals of New York to such dimensions as will admit the passage of iron-chad gauboats, twenty-five feet wide and two hundred feet long, drawing not less thansix feet six inches of water. The estimated cost of the latter work is \$3,500,000.
This is as far as the originators of the Convention propose to go. But there are other interests represented here which propose to go still further, and to ask the general government to complete this great system of canal cimmunication by the following works:—
Fourth—The construction of a canal from some point on the southeastern shore of Lake Michigan to some point on the western shore of Lake file—say from Michigan (ity to Toledo. This would obviate the todious and dangerous navigation up Lake Michigan, through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackinaw, down Lake Huron, and through the Straits of Mackina

or the country is very lavorable to the construction of such a work complete the undertaking, there should be a canal around the Falls of Ningara, to connect take frie with Lake Ontario, and to render American commerce entirely independent of the famous Welland Canal, which, being on Canadian soil, cannot be relied upon as a resource for our commerce or for military operations.

A report drawn up by Mr. J. W. Foster, Chairman of the Chicago Committee on Statistics—which is to be pre-

commercial and military advantages that would result from the completion of the first three works; and, of course, these advantages would be inciduably augment-ed by the construction of the two last mentioned ones. Some of the statistics may be here quoted. A table of the agricultural products of the eight grain-growning States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wis-consin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri—is-given, showing, in the ten years onding in 1800, the following increase in

such products:—	1850.	1800
Wheat, bushels	43,842,088	89,203,
Corn	222,208,502	392.289
Onts	42,328,731	62.738
Rye	739,507	3,997,
Barley	831,517	4,865,
Swine, head	8,536,182	11,039,
The shipment of copper f	rom the Lake S	7,204, uperior min
region shows a still more	wonderful incre	nase-going

241	us is shown of the lonowing those, the calculation of
t	McAlpine, while State Engineer of New York :
	Mills per Ton per Mi
	Ocean, long voyage14
	Ocean, short voyage 2 to 6
	Lakes, long voyage 2
	I akes, short voyage 3 to 4
	Hudson river214
	Mississippi and St. Lawrence
1	Erie Canal, enlarged4
4	Ordinary canals
趣	Railroads, ordinary grades
9	Following out this view of the subject, an estimate
	the cost of transportation of corn, wheat and flour fro
2.1	the Ministration of the state o

15 18-100 cents from Chicage to Bullato, and 17 00 100 from Bullato to New York, making in all 32 84 100 cents a bushel.

In other words, it is estimated that, with the improved facilities sought, in the three first mentioned works—and centing not over \$17,000,000—the saving in the movement of a single crop would amount to \$30,000,000.

If that he the case, will be the immediate and natural response, why would not commercial men, capitalists or State authorities, so it to work themseives, independently of the general government, and carry out these great plans as a financial undertaking. The nawer to this—so far, at least, as the State of Bilmols is concerned—is ang gested in the report. It is that the State cannot enter upon the work without first changing her organic law, which would require two or three years to accomplish and while she is agreed on the policy of surrendering the route to the general government, to be used as a national highway, it is doubtful whether a like unanimity would prevail with regard to the State taking such action, even if constitutional impediments were not in the way. As to the second inquirty, the State, through her Constitution.

prevail with regard to the State taking such action, even if constitutional impediments were not in the way. As to the second inquiry, the State, through her Constitutional Convention, has indicated her policy in no event to surrender this work to a chartered company.

The report discusses the military importance to the nation at large of the proposed works; but as this is merely subservient to the great and pervaling idea of their commercial importance, and simply put forward as a reason why the general government should undertake them, I will not pursue that branch of the subject further than to say that the constitutional power of the general government in the premises is derived from that clause which says "The Congress shall have power to levy taxes, duties, imposts and excess, to provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare of the United States."

So much for the general objects of the National Conven-

which says "the congress shall have power to levy taxes, duties, imposits and excesses, to provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare of the Childel States."

So much for the general objects of the National Convention of Toesday next. With this outline sketch of them your readers will be able to appreciate the roal importance of the fallar, and to follow intelligently the proceedings that may take place. A few words now is regard to the personnel of the Convention and to the condicting interest that may be represented in it.

There are some of the usual and indeed inavitable difficulties in regard to the interest that shall have control of the Convention. There are several names suggested for the post of presiding officer. At present appearances seem to favor General Hiram Walbridge, of Now York, for that position. Outside of the Hon. Isaae N. Arnold, of Chicago, who, as member of the last Congress, took such an active part in bringing the matter before Congress, and almost succeeded in naviag a bill for the purpose passed by the distance, but who, as a matter of delicacy and respect to the delegates from other States and catters, would not seek the position of chairman, no other gentleman present has so identified himself with the movement or done so much to promote it as General Walbridge, and grobably no one is better qualified, either from parliamentary knowledge or from practical business qualifications, to preside over the Convention. It was be who, at this great the own of the construction of particular resolutions, which were unanimentally adopted, including the two followings—
Resolved, That Congress should favoride for opening the great line of interior water communication along our Atlantic coast capable of pessing our marked from the Missagnet Atlantic coast capable of pessing our marked from the Missagnet Atlantic coast capable of pessing our marked from the Missagnet Atlantic coast capable of pessing our marked from the Missagnet Atlantic coast capable of pessing our marked fro